



Annex X Truckee Fire Protection District

X.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to Truckee Fire Protection District (Truckee FPD), a previously participating jurisdiction to the 2016 Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document, but appends to and supplements the information contained in the Base Plan document. As such, all sections of the Base Plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the District. This Annex provides additional information specific to Truckee FPD, with a focus on providing additional details on the risk assessment and mitigation strategy for this District.

X.2 Planning Process

As described above, the District followed the planning process detailed in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. In addition to providing representation on the Placer County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table X-1. Additional details on plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table X-1 Truckee FPD – Planning Team

Name	Position/Title	How Participated
Bill Seline	Fire Chief	Attended meetings, provided hazard identification table. Provided information on vulnerability of the District to hazards of concern.
Rod Brock	Div. Chief	Review of local hazards, priorities and possible mitigation
Jeff Dowling	Forester	CWPP, Maps, projects concerning wildfire mitigations and fuel reduction
Kevin McKechnie	Fire Marshal	Review of local hazards, priorities and possible mitigation

Coordination with other community planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this LHMP Update. This section provides information on how the District integrated the previously approved 2016 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the District incorporated into or implemented the 2016 LHMP through other plans and programs shown in Table X-2.

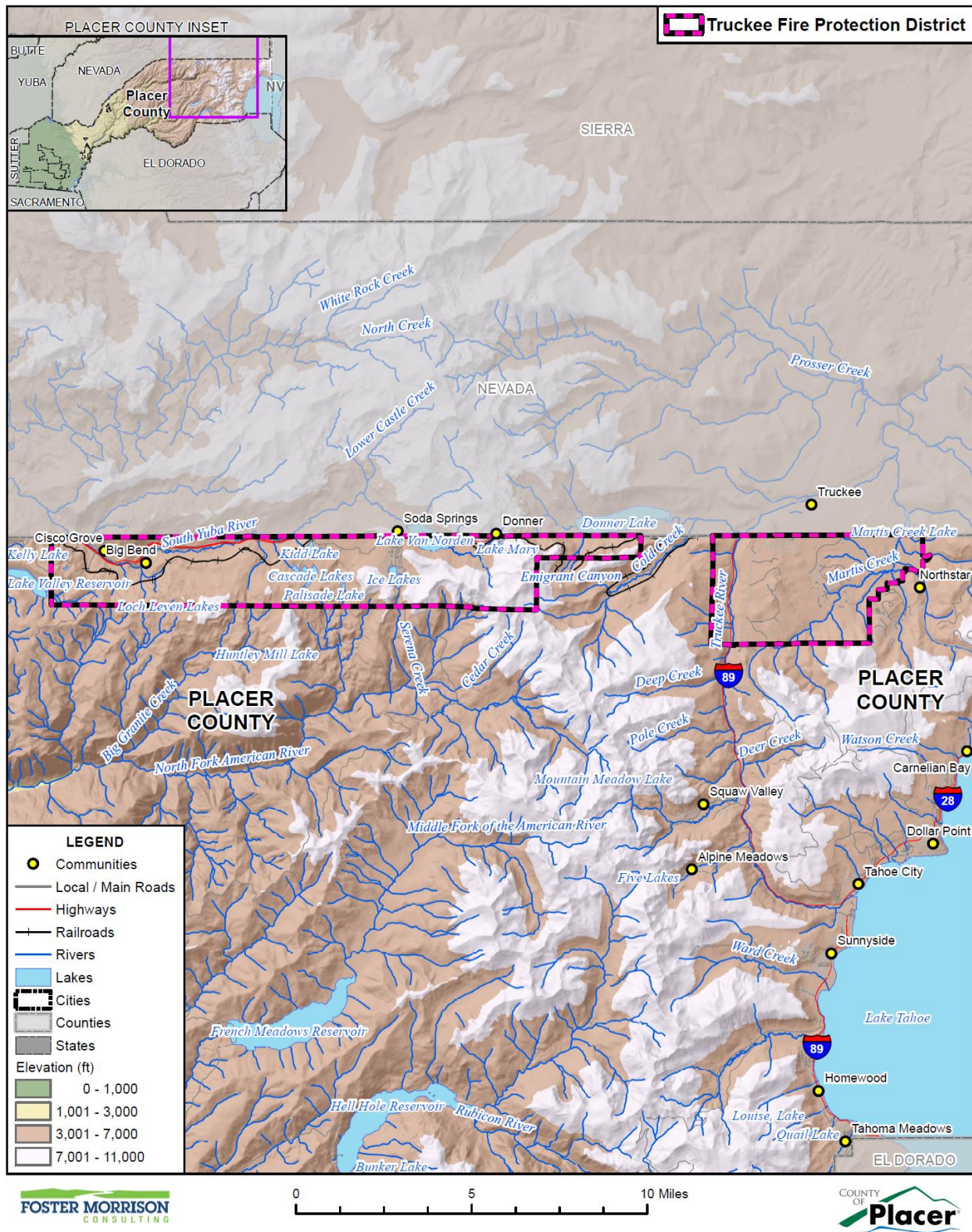
Table X-2 2016 LHMP Incorporation

Planning Mechanism 2016 LHMP Was Incorporated/Implemented In.	Details: How was it incorporated?
N/A	No mitigation planning mechanisms have been completed since 2016

X.3 District Profile

The District profile for the Truckee FPD is detailed in the following sections. Figure X-1 displays a map and the location of the District within Placer County.

Figure X-1 Truckee FPD



X.3.1. Overview and Background

Truckee FPD is officially responsible for 125 square miles and is one of the oldest fire districts in the Truckee Tahoe area of Northern California. A public agency, supported by public funds, the District operates under Fire District Law established in 1987 and is an independent Special District.

The District's business is the protection of life and property through the provision of fire rescue and emergency medical services. This District offers a high level of service to our mountain community and outlying areas and is made up of 49 full time and 9 part time and/or volunteer members.

X.4 Hazard Identification

Truckee FPD identified the hazards that affect the District and summarized their location, extent, frequency of occurrence, potential magnitude, and significance specific to District (see Table X-3).

Table X-3 Truckee FPD—Hazard Identification Assessment

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Likelihood of Future Occurrences	Magnitude/Severity	Significance	Climate Change Influence
Agriculture Pests and Diseases	Extensive	Occasional	Limited	Low	Medium
Avalanche	Limited	Occasional	Limited	Low	Medium
Climate Change	Extensive	Likely	Limited	Low	–
Dam Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Drought & Water Shortage	Extensive	Occasional	Limited	Low	High
Earthquake	Extensive	Unlikely	Critical	Low	Low
Floods: 1%/0.2% annual chance	Limited	Occasional	Limited	Low	Medium
Floods: Localized Stormwater	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Low	Medium
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	Limited	Occasional	Negligible	Low	Medium
Levee Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Pandemic	Extensive	Likely	Critical	Low	Medium
Seiche	Limited	Unlikely	Catastrophic	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	Extensive	Unlikely	Limited	Low	High
Severe Weather: Freeze and Snow	Extensive	Highly likely	Limited	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms	Extensive	Likely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: High Winds and Tornadoes	Extensive	Likely	Negligible	Low	Low
Tree Mortality	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low	High
Wildfire	Extensive	Likely	Catastrophic	High	High
<p>Geographic Extent Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area</p> <p>Likelihood of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.</p> <p>Magnitude/Severity Catastrophic—More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical—25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited—10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible—Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid</p> <p>Significance Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact</p> <p>Climate Change Influence Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact</p>					

X.5 Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to profile the District's hazards and assess the District's vulnerability separate from that of the Placer County Planning Area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Section 4.3 Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessment in the Base Plan. The hazard profiles in the Base Plan discuss overall impacts to the Placer County Planning Area and describes the hazard problem description, hazard location and extent, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences. Hazard profile information specific to the District is included in this Annex. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the property and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance specific to the District. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 4 Risk Assessment in the Base Plan.

X.5.1. Hazard Profiles

Each hazard vulnerability assessment in Section X.5.3, includes a hazard profile/problem description as to how each medium or high significant hazard (as shown in Table X-3) affects the District and includes information on past hazard occurrences and the likelihood of future hazard occurrence. The intent of this section is to provide jurisdictional specific information on hazards and further describes how the hazards and risks differ across the Placer County Planning Area.

X.5.2. Vulnerability Assessment and Assets at Risk

This section identifies the District's total assets at risk, including values at risk, populations at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, natural resources, and historic and cultural resources. Growth and development trends are also presented for the District. This data is not hazard specific, but is representative of total assets at risk within the District.

Assets at Risk and Critical Facilities

This section considers the Truckee FPD's assets at risk, with a focus on key District assets such as critical facilities, infrastructure, and other District assets and their values. With respect to District assets, the majority of these assets are considered critical facilities as defined for this Plan. Critical facilities are defined for this Plan as:

Any facility, including without limitation, a structure, infrastructure, property, equipment or service, that if adversely affected during a hazard event may result in severe consequences to public health and safety or interrupt essential services and operations for the community at any time before, during and after the hazard event.

This definition is further refined by separating out three classes of critical facilities:

Class 1 facilities include those facilities that contribute to command, control, communications and computer capabilities associated with managing an incident from initial response through recovery.

Class 2 facilities include those facilities that house Emergency Services capabilities.

Class 3 facilities are those facilities that enable key utilities and can be used as evacuation centers/shelters/mass prophylaxis sites, etc.

Additional information on the three classes of critical facilities is described further in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

Table X-4 lists critical facilities and other District assets identified by the District Planning Team as important to protect in the event of a disaster. Truckee FPD's physical assets, valued at over \$48 million, consist of the buildings and infrastructure to support the District's operations.

Table X-4 Truckee FPD Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Other District Assets

Name of Asset	Facility Type	Replacement Value	Which Hazards Pose Risk
Fire station 91	Administrative station	\$10 million	Wildfire, earthquake
Fire Station 92	Ambulance and Engine	\$10 million	Wildfire, earthquake
Fire Station 95	Ambulance and Engine	\$8 million	Wildfire, earthquake
Fire Station 96	Ambulance and Engine	\$10 million	Wildfire, earthquake
Fire Station 97	Ambulance and Engine	\$10 million	Wildfire, earthquake

Source: Truckee FPD

Populations Served

Also potentially at risk should the District be affected by natural hazard events are the populations served by the District. TFPD provides services to over 20,000 residents and thousands more visitors to the lakes, forests, campgrounds and ski areas. Additionally, services are provided to the users of the transcontinental railroad, Interstate 80, five area lakes and Truckee Tahoe Airport.

Natural Resources

Truckee FPD has a variety of natural resources of value to the District. These natural resources parallel that of Placer County as a whole. Information can be found in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

Historic and Cultural Resources

Truckee FPD has a variety of historic and cultural resources of value to the District. These historic and cultural resources parallel that of Placer County as a whole. Information can be found in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

Growth and Development Trends

General growth in the District parallels that of the Placer County Planning Area as a whole. Information can be found in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

Current development is at its highest level in 15 years in the Truckee area including over 500 large single family residences that have been or being built in the Martis Camp and Coldstream subdivisions, multiple other multi-family units with 50-100 units each, many in-fill commercial and single family residences throughout the area. Other longer range developments are planned in the Donner Summit area and the area east of the Glenshire. All of the new and proposed developments are within the wildland urban interface.

Development since 2016

No District facilities have been constructed since 2016.

Future Development

The District has no control over future development in areas the District services. Future development in these areas parallel that of the Tahoe Area of the Placer County Planning Area. The District Service area remains the same, however, construction of a new planned fire station (Station 90) is being considered, pending design and financing approval by the Board, with a goal to be completed by 2023. The station will be located near downtown Truckee and will serve that area and areas north of town. More general information on growth and development in Placer County as a whole can be found in “Growth and Development Trends” in Section 4.3.1 Placer County Vulnerability and Assets at Risk of the Base Plan.

X.5.3. Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

This section provides the vulnerability assessment, including any quantifiable loss estimates, for those hazards identified above in Table X-3 as high or medium significance hazards. Impacts of past events and vulnerability of the District to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification in the Base Plan for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on the Placer County Planning Area). Methodologies for evaluating vulnerabilities and calculating loss estimates are the same as those described in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan.

An estimate of the vulnerability of the District to each identified priority hazard, in addition to the estimate of likelihood of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

- **Extremely Low**—The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to nonexistent.
- **Low**—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.
- **Medium**—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.
- **High**—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.
- **Extremely High**—Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

Depending on the hazard and availability of data for analysis, this hazard specific vulnerability assessment also includes information on values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, populations at risk, and future development.

Wildfire

Likelihood of Future Occurrence–Likely

Vulnerability–Extremely High

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Wildland fire and the risk of a conflagration is an ongoing concern for the Truckee FPD. Throughout California, communities are increasingly concerned about wildfire safety as increased development in the foothills and mountain areas and subsequent fire control practices have affected the natural cycle of the ecosystem. Wildland fires affect grass, forest, and brushlands, as well as any structures located within them. Where there is human access to wildland areas the risk of fire increases due to a greater chance for human carelessness and historical fire management practices. Historically, the fire season extends from early spring through late fall of each year during the hotter, dryer months; however, in recent years, the risk of wildfire has become a year around concern. Fire conditions arise from a combination of high temperatures, low moisture content in the air and fuel, accumulation of vegetation, and high winds. While wildfire risk has predominantly been associated with more remote forested areas and wildland urban interface (WUI) areas, significant wildfires can also occur in more populated, urban areas.

Location and Extent

Wildfire can affect all areas of the District. CAL FIRE has estimated that the risk varies across the District and has created maps showing risk variance. Following the methodology described in Section 4.3.19 of the Base Plan, wildfire maps for the Truckee FPD were created. Figure X-2 shows the CAL FIRE FHSZ in the District. As shown on the maps, fire hazard severity zones within the District range from Moderate to Very High.

PLACER COUNTY INSET

BUTTE
YUBA
NEVADA
EL DORADO
SACRAMENTO

Placer County

SIERRA

White Rock Creek
North Creek
Lower Castle Creek
Prosser Creek
Truckee
Martins Creek Lake
Northstar
Watson Creek
Carnellian Bay
Dollar Point
Tahoe City
Sunnyside
Lake Tahoe

Cisco Grove
Big Bend
Kelly Lake
Lake Valley Reservoir
Loch Leven Lakes
Riddle Lake
Cascade Lakes
Ice Lakes
Palisade Lake
Huntley Mill Lake
North Fork American River
Ditch
Cliff Canyon
French Meadows Reservoir
Hell Hole Reservoir
Rubicon River
Bunker Lake

Soda Springs
Donner
Donner Lake
Emigrant Canyon
Cold Creek
Truckee River
Deep Creek
Pole Creek
Deer Creek
Squaw Valley
Alpine Meadows
Five Lakes
Ward Creek

PLACER COUNTY

LEGEND

- Communities
- Local / Main Roads
- Highways
- Railroads
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Cities
- Counties
- States

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Non-Wildland/Non-Urban
- Urban Unzoned

0 5 10 Miles

FOSTER MORRISON CONSULTING

COUNTY OF Placer

Wildfires tend to be measured in structure damages, injuries, and loss of life as well as on acres burned. Fires can have a quick speed of onset, especially during periods of drought or during hot dry summer months. Fires can burn for a short period of time, or may have durations lasting for a week or more.

Past Occurrences

There has been five state and six federal disaster declarations for Placer County from fire. These can be seen in Table X-5.

Table X-5 Placer County – State and Federal Disaster Declarations Summary 1950-2020

Disaster Type	State Declarations		Federal Declarations	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Fire	5	1961, 1965, 1973, 1987, 2010	6	2002, 2004, 2008, 2009, 2014 (twice)

Source: Cal OES, FEMA

Only small, few acre fires occur at most in our Placer areas. Last fire was the King 2014 and the American 2013 that were within 10 miles of our Placer area (Serene Lakes). All of the residential and commercial structures in the Truckee area are in the wildland urban interface and are at risk from a catastrophic fire event.

Every season smoke from large fire affects the Truckee area often for months at a time. The District responded to 20-30 smaller wildland fires each season, any one of which could become a destructive fire in the right conditions. Last season (2020) the area also had a record number of red flag days almost double the average at 15. The District participates in the Statewide mutual aid system and responded to 5 major fires in the state and had resources deployed for months in 2020.

Vulnerability to and Impacts from Wildfire

Risk and vulnerability to the Placer County Planning Area and the District from wildfire is of significant concern, with some areas of the Planning Area being at greater risk than others as described further in this section. High fuel loads in the Planning Area, combined with a large built environment and population, create the potential for both natural and human-caused fires that can result in loss of life and property. These factors, combined with natural weather conditions common to the area, including periods of drought, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and periodic winds, can result in frequent and potentially catastrophic fires. During the nearly year around fire season, the dry vegetation and hot and sometimes windy weather results in an increase in the number of ignitions. Any fire, once ignited, has the potential to quickly become a large, out-of-control fire. As development continues throughout the County and the District, especially in these interface areas, the risk and vulnerability to wildfires will likely increase.

Potential impacts from wildfire include loss of life and injuries; damage to structures and other improvements, natural and cultural resources, croplands, and loss of recreational opportunities. Wildfires can cause short-term and long-term disruption to the District. Fires can have devastating effects on watersheds through loss of vegetation and soil erosion, which may impact the District by changing runoff patterns, increasing sedimentation, reducing natural and reservoir water storage capacity, and degrading

water quality. Fires can also affect air quality in the District; smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard.

Although the physical damages and casualties arising from large fires may be severe, it is important to recognize that they also cause significant economic impacts by resulting in a loss of function of buildings and infrastructure. Economic impacts of loss of transportation and utility services may include traffic delays/detours from road and bridge closures and loss of electric power, potable water, and wastewater services. Schools and businesses can be forced to close for extended periods of time. Recently, the threat of wildfire, combined with the potential for high winds, heat, and low humidity, has caused PG&E to initiate PSPSs which can also significantly impact a community through loss of services, business closures, and other impacts associated with loss of power for an extended period. More information on power shortage and failure can be found in the Severe Weather: Extreme Heat Section above, as well as in Section 4.3.2 of the Base Plan. In addition, catastrophic wildfire can create favorable conditions for other hazards such as flooding, landslides, and erosion during the rainy season.

The District sees a large number of visitors here for leisure and recreations often not aware of the severe hazard conditions. This coupled with outdoor activities like fireworks, campfires and BBQ's the Truckee area is venerable to a large wildfire.

Assets at Risk

All of the District assets are in the WUI and are at risk of being damaged or destroyed in a wildland fire.

X.6 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, and mitigation education, outreach, and partnerships.

X.6.1. Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table X-6 lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the Truckee FPD.

Table X-6 Truckee FPD Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Plans	Y/N Year	Does the plan/program address hazards? Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy? Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?
Comprehensive/Master Plan/General Plan	N	
Capital Improvements Plan	N	New facilitates built to the newest safety standards
Economic Development Plan	N	

Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Town of Truckee Plan, no mitigation
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	
Transportation Plan	N	
Stormwater Management Plan/Program	N	
Engineering Studies for Streams	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	In progress	Complete in 2016
Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, coastal zone management, climate change adaptation)	N	
Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections	Y/N	Are codes adequately enforced?
Building Code	Y	Version/Year: Town of Truckee, Placer Co, Nevada Co. It is adequately enforced
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score		Score:
Fire department ISO rating:	Y	Rating: 4
Site plan review requirements	Y	WUI
		Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Y/N	Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Zoning ordinance	N	
Subdivision ordinance	N	
Floodplain ordinance	N	
Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Y	Wildfire and WUI management of property
Flood insurance rate maps	N	
Elevation Certificates	N	
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses	N	
Erosion or sediment control program	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Continuing to encourage a robust local building and fire code helps reduce damage from many types of events		

Source: Truckee FPD

As indicated above, the District has several programs, plans, policies, and codes and ordinances that guide hazard mitigation. Some of these are described in more detail below.

Truckee Fire Evacuation Plan

Truckee Fire Protection District is a bi-county District that also encompasses the incorporated Town of Truckee. Truckee Fire follows the Placer, Nevada counties as well as the Town of Truckee evacuation plans. Each year the agencies meet to coordinate and exercise on the plan.

Fire Hydrant Snow Plan

The winter months bring a special concern to the citizens of Truckee, Donner Summit, and the Truckee Fire District. Winter storms often hide fire hydrants under a mountain of snow, making them impossible to find quickly. In the event of a fire, firefighters have to locate and clear hydrants of snow before they are able to connect hose and establish a water supply to aid in fighting fire. District crews stop at hydrants to clear them of snow. In most locations within the Fire District, hydrants are located 500 feet from one another. Because of the great number of hydrants located within the Fire District, it is virtually impossible to clear every hydrant of snow after each storm. The Fire District has adopted a strategic plan of which hydrants are to be cleared of snow after a snowstorm, depending on life-hazards and proximity to other hydrants which are maintained.

CWPP

Truckee Fire recently received a CAL FIRE grant to hire a consultant to develop a CWPP for the Truckee Fire Protection District. The process was started in the summer of 2015 and is expected to be completed by summer of 2016. Many local stakeholders are involved in the process including the USFS, CAL FIRE, various homeowner associations, State Parks, Town of Truckee, both counties, to name a few. The plan outlines and prioritizes the wildfire risk in the fire district and outlines various projects that will help mitigate the hazard.

The plan was completed, and work outlined in the plan commenced over the last 5 years. The District was awarded over 3 million dollars in grants to do various fuel reduction projects. Currently the District is considering a wildfire measure to raise a sustainable revenue source to do significant fuels reduction work. Prior to beginning work the CWPP will be updated in 2022 to identify a 5-10 year list of fuel reduction projects and wildfire mitigation work.

X.6.2. Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table X-7 identifies the District department(s) responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in FPD.

Table X-7 Truckee FPD's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Administration	Y/N	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Planning Commission	N	
Mitigation Planning Committee	N	
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)	Y	In-house forest and WUI experts that inspect residential and commercial properties
Mutual aid agreements	N	
Other	N	

Staff	Y/N FT/PT	Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	Y	Town of Truckee and County has these offices and coordinates well with TFPD
Floodplain Administrator	N	Town
Emergency Manager	Y	Town and Fire Department
Community Planner	Y	Town
Civil Engineer	Y	Town
GIS Coordinator	N	
Other		
Technical		
Warning systems/services (Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals)	Y	Town of Truckee and both Counties have abilities to communicate with the public. The Fire District can communicate via Nixle
Hazard data and information	Y	Town
Grant writing	Y	TFPD
Hazus analysis	Y	Town
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Continuing to encourage a robust local building and fire code helps reduce damage from many types of events.		

Source: Truckee FPD

X.6.3. Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table X-8 identifies financial tools or resources that the District could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table X-8 Truckee FPD's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Y/N)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	N	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Y	With 2/3 vote.
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	N	
Impact fees for new development	Y	Mitigation fees have supported fire station improvement and additional apparatus
Storm water utility fee	N	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds	N	
Incur debt through private activities	N	
Community Development Block Grant	N	

Funding Resource	Access/ Eligibility (Y/N)	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Other federal funding programs	Y	
State funding programs	Y	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
A local source of revenue from a parcel tax would allow the District to do on-going significant fuel reduction work in the WUI		

Source: Truckee FPD

X.6.4. Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Table X-9 identifies education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be/or are used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information.

Table X-9 Truckee FPD's Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Program/Organization	Yes/No	Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?
Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.	Y	The District started a CERT team with over 100 members over the last 5 years.
Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)	Y	Various community educational programs including community events and annual school fire safe program
Natural disaster or safety related school programs	Y	School fire safety
StormReady certification	N	
Firewise Communities certification	N	The District has facilitated the creation of over 20 Firewise Communities in the last 5 years
Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
The CERT program has recently developed a 2 hour Personal Emergency Preparedness program (PEP) that they are delivering to many HOAs and community groups to share the best practices of emergency preparedness		

Source: Truckee FPD

X.7 Mitigation Strategy

X.7.1. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The Truckee FPD adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy.

X.7.2. Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the Truckee FPD identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included. The following hazards were considered a priority for purposes of mitigation action planning:

➤ Wildfire

It should be noted that many of the projects submitted by each jurisdiction in Table 5-4 in the Base Plan benefit all jurisdictions whether or not they are the lead agency. Further, many of these mitigation efforts are collaborative efforts among multiple local, state, and federal agencies. In addition, the countywide public outreach action, as well as many of the emergency services actions, apply to all hazards regardless of hazard priority. Collectively, this multi-jurisdictional mitigation strategy includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of each jurisdiction to implement over the next 5-years covered by this plan. It should further be noted, that although a jurisdiction may not have specific projects identified for each priority hazard for the five year coverage of this planning process, each jurisdiction has focused on identifying those projects which are realistic and reasonable for them to implement and would like to preserve their hazard priorities should future projects be identified where the implementing jurisdiction has the future capacity to implement.

Multi-Hazard Actions

Action 1. 2022 CWPP

Hazards Addressed: Multi-Hazard (Climate Change, Dam Failure, Earthquake, Floods 1%/0.2% annual chance, Pandemic, Seiche, Severe Weather: Freeze and Snow, Wildfire)

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Issue/Background: The Truckee Fire Protection District is a bi-county fire district with residents, visitors, vacant parcels, commercial and residential structures that are in the WUI and at risk of wildfire.

Project Description: Although much work has been completed in the last 5 years there are many more acres on the larger vacant properties needs fuel reduction work. Additionally, residents need support with creating defensible space with things like green waste pickup, chipping, tree removal, support of elderly

and low income. Evacuation routes need vegetation maintenance and evacuation systems like planning and notification need to be advanced with emerging technology.

Other Alternatives: No action

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: The District will hire a consultant to implement the CWPP process involving stakeholders and the general community.

Responsible Agency/ Department/Partners: Truckee Fire

Cost Estimate: CWPP 30k. CWPP work identified will be up to 15 million in projects

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Wildfire prevention

Potential Funding: Grants and a local Wildfire Prevention Parcel Tax Measure (August 2021)

Timeline: CWPP in 2022, projects over next 5 years

Project Priority (H, M, L): H